BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1823. [NUMBER 1628.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

1st. THAT the Hon'ble the Governor in Council will receive at noon on Wednesday the 3d of December next, Sealed Tenders for the supply of COTTON of prime merchantable quality.

2d. The Cotton must be the produce of the ensuing season.

3d. Each Tender must specify the Pergunnah of which it is the produce, the quantity and the description of Cotton whether of first, second or third quality.

4th. The price to be paid in Bombay Rupees for each Surat Candy of 784 lbs. net weight, deliverable in raw bales at the Company's Screws at Bombay, Customs, Freight, Hamallage and all other charges included.

5th. Ten Rupees per Surat Candy to be paid to each person tendering, on his signing his engagement to complete the supply and which is to be considered as so much paid in account.

6th. The accounts to be adjusted and the Cotton to be paid for in Cash one month after delivery on receipts to be produced from the Warehousekeeper.

7th. In the event of its being inconvenient to the Government to make the payment by the period specified in the preceding article, interest to be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent per annum until the amount be paid.

8th. A penalty at the rate of Bombay Rupees Thirty per Surat Candy to be forfeited by the tenderer in the event of his failing to fulfil his contract, either wholly or in part according to the extent of the deficiency; and unexceptionable Security to be afforded for the payment of such penalty.

9th. Allowance will be made by Government in mitigation of this penalty on account of failure of the crops, to be certified to Government by the Collector, but on no other account.

10th. Security is to be also afforded for the repayment, in the event of a breach of contract, of the earnest money advanced at the rate of Rupees Ten per Surat Candy.

11th. As the Cotton is to be deliverable at Bombay by the close of the season, the 15th of June 1824 is to be considered as the date of the termination of the contract: the Company having no concern whatever with any quantity of Cotton that may not be delivered at their Screws prior to that date.

12th. The Cotton supplied must be equal to musters approved after examinations by a Committee to be appointed by the Warehousekeeper in the usual manner. The Warehousekeeper if satisfied that the deliveries are equal to the muster will grant his receipts thereon. Should any difference of opinion arise in respect to the Cotton being of the same quality and description as the muster, the same shall be determined by two arbitrators one to be appointed by each party with power to choose an umpire, and the Warehousekceper shall receive or reject the Cotton according to their award.

૨—આવતી·મોશમના·પાકનો·૩·શરકારમાં·આપે *

૩—જે·પરગણાનો·પાક·હોએ·તે·પરગણાનું·નામ·તથા·૩·નું·તોલનો·આશરો·અને·૩·ની·કીશમ·અગર—અવલ—દુયમ—શીયમ—એ·શરવે·બીગત·બાર·ફરેક·પરપોજલ·મધે·લખવું *

૪—૩·નીકાચી·ગાંશડી·જકાત·તથા·નોલ·તથા·મજુરી·તથા·શરવે·ખરચ·ખુટણ·શાધે·શ્રી·મુબજ·મધે·શરકારના·ખરા કુરમાં·પોચાડી·આપે·તેનો·ભાવ·પરત·રતલ ૭૮૪ નકી·તોલની·શ્રુરતી·ખાંડી ૧ એકનો·મુબજ·ચલણી·રુપીઆ·ઠેરલા·તે·પરપોજલ·મધે·લખવો·તે·ચલનના·રુપીઆ·આપામા·આનશે *

૫—બીજુ·૩·આપાનો·પરપોજલ·જે·ધણી·આપશે·તે·ધણી·માલ·પુરો·કરી·આપવાની·શરકારમા·કબુલાત·લખીને·તે·ઉપર·પોતાની·શાકી·કરે·પછે·તે·ધણીને·રુપીઆ ૧૦ પરત·ખાંડી ૧ એકે·શરકારથી·આપશે·તે·ફશાબમાં·ગણવા *

૬—૩·આપાથી·આશ ૧ પછે·૩·નો·ફશાબ·કરીને·૩·નાં·નાંણા·વેરો·શ·કીપરની·પોચ·દેખાડાથી·આપશે *

૭—કદાચ·ઉપરના·કબમ·પરમાણે·શરકારથી·નાલુ·આપાની·જોગવાજ·ન·થાએતો·શરકારથી·૮કા ૧ નુ·બીજાજ·નાલુ·આપે·તે·દાડા·શ્રુધી·આપશે *

૮—કોજ·ધણીથી·પોતાનો·અકતો·અધો·અથવા·તેમાથી·કાંજ·પુરો·કરાએ·નકીતો·જેટલો·માલ·કમી·થાએ·તેની·ચુકેગારી·પરત·શ્રુરતી·ખાંડી ૧ એકે·રુપીઆ 30 પરમાણે·લેશે·તે·શારો·માતબર·જામીન·તે·ચુકેગારી·આપવાનો·આપે *

૯—પાક·બગડે·તેનો·દાખલો·શરકારમાં·કલેકટર·લખે·તેમારે·ઉપર·લખેલી·ચુનાગારીમાં·કાજ·છુટ·શરકારથી·આપશે·પંણ બીજા·બાબતમાં·ચુનાગારીની·છુટ·શરકારથી·મલનાર·નકી *

૧૦—કદાચ·મકતો·પુરો·કરી·આપામા·કુશુર·થાએતો·દર·શ્રુરતી·ખાંડી·ઉપર·અગાડુ·રુપીઆ ૧૦ આપા·તે·પાછા·આપનો·જામીન·આપે *

૧૧—શ્રી·મુબાઇ·મધે·૩·મોશમ·પુરી·થતાં·એટલે·તારીખ ૧૫

૧૨—શરકારને·ગમે·તે·પરપોજલ·૨૬·કરે·એ·અખતીયાર·શરકારનોછે·તેનો·કાંજ·શાબબ·કેહો·નકી—તા· 3 માહે·અકટોબર·શને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

મણીર મમ

૧ બેબાકે બેશ્રેણી વ્યાપાઅચે યોગ્ય ચંગઅ અપુબ શરઅકંત અનેદત વ્યાપયાઅગીતાં બેશરંધ પ્રબીજ્ય ચેતીજ તેં તાગીચે ૩ છેતે ચમેબઘર મણીન્યાત છીઇપજી તે બપ્રજી ઇબઅઘર ગરજેર બાકે ઘ ઘબજીર શ્રેબજંત ચેતીજ

૨ છેતે બેબજીચે બીઅચા અપુજ વ્યાપ

૩ જ્યા શરગણ્યાચે બીત બબેજ યા પ્રગણ્યાચે મપ ૫ અપુજ પ્રીતી ૫ અઅબચી મત બબજ·બીત·બી ત·છે બબીજ્ય પ્રબીજ્ય મછે જ્યાઅ વેં

૪ અઅબચે અચે ગેઅ બઅત મે ન મજીગી ૫ બર્ષ ચેચ બીધાં ઉઘઈ મછે શરઅરચે ઈસ્કુ મછે બી ચનીજ વ્યાપે બબી ત્યાચા વ્યાપ ઇ ન ૭૮૪ નતઅચે બીરતી ખંડીજ બીઘઈ ચજબી સઅછે પ્રીતી તો પ્રબીજ્ય મછે જ્યાઅચ ત્યાચ ચજબી ચે સઅછે બીજ્યે મતીજ

૮ મે છેની અપુજ વ્યાપયાંચા પ્રબીજ્ય છેબીન મજ પુઅમસજ વ્યાપયાંચી મજીઅત શરઅકંત બેકજ

૯ અઅબચે અચે ગેઅ બઅત મે ન મજીગી ૫ બર્ષ ચેચ બીધાં ઉઘઈ મછે શરઅરચે ઈસ્કુ મછે બી ચનીજ વ્યાપે બબી ત્યાચા વ્યાપ ઇ ન ૭૮૪ નતઅચે બીરતી ખંડીજ બીઘઈ ચજબી સઅછે પ્રીતી તો પ્રબીજ્ય મછે જ્યાઅચ ત્યાચ ચજબી ચે સઅછે બીજ્યે મતીજ

૧૦ મરેતા પુઅઅજ વ્યાપયાજ મણીત જે બીજ મઅજ્યાજ શર બીરતીખંડીજ બગાપ સઅછે ૧૦ પ્ર બબે ચેતીજ તે શરત વ્યાપયાજ મ તીજ વ્યાપ

૧૧ બેજમ પુગી ચેતાંચ મજમબે તાગીચે ૧૬ બીજ બજ ૧૮૨૪ પા બેતો બીઘઈ છેચે અપુજ બજુજ વ્યાપ ૫ ત્યા તેરબે પાચબીજ મરેતા પુઅ મઅ બબે મગાપેં ત્યા તેરબે પુબિ અણી અપુજ શરઅરચે ઇસ્કુ મછે બજુજ બચેતીજ નર ત્યાબી અ ગી શરઅઅજ બીબીર બબે

૧૨ બેરછેજમીજર યાબી બઅ બે ચાઉ પ્રબણે મ્યાબીગી બીમરર્ મ અજ અપુજ નપાજબ્યા બંતર બગી ન્યા પ્રબણે મછીજ મગીતીજ તો અ પુજ બગીન્યા પ્રબણે બઘે બબી ચે તગી મઘઉ મ્બણબે ત્યાબી પાબતી બેરછેજમીજર્ ચેતીજ મરેતા જ ગીન્યા પ્રબણે અપુજચે મતીબીબી

૧૪ ૦૨ ૫૨૨૮ ૨ ૫૨૫૨ ૮ ૫૨૫૨ ૮ ૫૨૫૨ ૮

...IPT AND CO:

WILL SEL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On SATURDAY next the 15th Instant.

4 O'Clock afternoon

AT THEIR ROOMS,

If not previously disposed of by private contract,

A MODERN and Fashionable Curricle with Shifting Shafts, for the purpose of using it as a Buggy when required, with a pair of well Matched Bay Curricle Horses, and a set of Handsome Brass mounted Harness. The Horses go well in either Single or Double Harness—or Gig, Tandem, or Curricle.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER.

A Flea Bitten Grey Buggy Horse with Harness—and a Bay Buggy Horse.

Bombay, 8th November 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION,

JUST IMPORTED FROM LONDON

TWO Square Piano Fortes with additional Keys in solid Spanish Mahogany cases, made expressly for a warm Climate.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

THIS DAY

SATURDAY the 8th Instant,

AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

BY ORDER OF THE

ADMINISTRATRIX

OF THE LATE

MR. ROZARIO DE QUADROS,

DECEASED

ON THE

PREMISES.

A SUBSTANTIAL and well built spacious HOUSE with GARDEN, well stocked with valuable Fruit Trees at Mazagong behind the Grove, formerly the late *Sir Miguel de Lima's House.*

The premises may be viewed at any hour daily from 8 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in evening.

A deposit of Twenty (20) per cent on the amount of the purchase Money will be required to be paid by the purchaser immediately on the premises being knocked down.

Other particulars and Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 8th November 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THIS DAY the 8th Inst.

THE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE &c.

OF THE LATE

MR. ROZARIO DE QUADROS,

AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE

MAZAGONE

TERMS of Sale, Cash, and the lots to be cleared away immediately.

N. B. The Sale will begin at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 8th November 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY next the 10th Instant,

THE EFFECTS OF AN OFFICER DECEASED

CONSISTING of wearing apparel, Glass and Queen's Ware, with sundry other articles; at 12 o'clock will be put up a Saddle Horse, a Cow & Calf, and single poled Tent

Bombay, 8th November 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY, the 17th Instant.

If not previously Sold by private bargain.

TWO Camp Cases made by Grayhurst and Harvey, fitted up with modern Plate and Plated Ware, part of the Effects of the late

CAPTAIN SOILLIEUX.

DECEASED.

The above will be disposed of either in separate lots or altogether, as most conve-

...ority of purchasers.

...he above may be seen

...ber 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY the 17th Instant.

AT THEIR ROOMS

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE

OLIVER HANSON ESQ.

CIVIL SERVICE,

DECEASED,

THREE

EXCELLENT SADDLE

HORSES.

THE SALE WILL COMMENCE

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Bombay, 7th Nov. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES

AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

Of WEDNESDAY the 26th instant,

BY ORDER OF THE

EXECUTORS

TO THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

OF THE LATE

JONATHAN MICHIE,

CAPTAIN IN THE BOMBAY ARMY,

THE HOUSE in the Fort at present occupied by A. S. LEMESSURIER Esq situated off Rampart Row, and immediately in the rear of Lieutenant Colonel Aitchison's House.

The conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and the Title Deeds may be inspected on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1823.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

FOR

LONDON DIRECT

THE FINE AND WELL KNOWN

SHIP

ENGLAND,

BURTHEN 426 TONS,

John Reay, Commander,

WILL positively sail on 15th Prox.; for terms apply at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP & CO. or to the Captain on board.

Bombay, 8th November 1823.

For Freight and Passage

TO

ENGLAND,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

JAMES SIBBALD,

OF 650 TONS,

CAPTAIN J. K. FORBES,

IS expected to arrive here early in December, and to sail in January.

The James Sibbald carries a Surgeon, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers, a plan of which may be seen at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1823.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

THE SHIP

KATHERINE STEWART FORBES

OF 500 TONS,

CAPTAIN INGRAM CHAPMAN,

HAS superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will positively sail for London on the 10th Proximo, her whole Cargo being engaged.

Applications may be made to Captain CHAPMAN at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1823.

FOR SALE.

A FINE strong Bay ARAB PONY, sound and sure footed; parted with only on account of his size.

For further information apply to the HEAD PURVOE at the Courier Office.

Bombay, Nov. 8th 1823.

BENGAL

DIGAH-FARM

DINAPORE.

MESSRS. HAVELL AND SON. beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that Provisions cured by them at their old established Farm are warranted and are superior to any other to be obtained in India.—The Cattle are all bred and fed at the Farm, and twenty years' experience enable HAVELL AND SON to say that their Salted and Cured Provisions are not to be equalled, and will keep good any length of time.

Half Tierces prime pieces of Beef, weighing 180 pounds, warranted superior to any in India, each, ...	Rs. 60-0-00
Ditto Ditto of Pork Do each	50-0-00
Kegs containing 2 rounds Beef in prepared pickle, per Keg	16-0-00
Ditto Ditto Briskets Do. Do.	16-0-00
Ditto Do. small prime pieces Do.	16-0-00
Ditto Ditto of Pork Do.	15-0-00
Ditto Ditto of Pigs' Cheeks, Feet and Tongues	16-0-00
Ditto Ditto 12 large Bullock's Tongues in Do.	22-0-00
Large painted Harness Casks filled with prime pieces of Beef with prepared Pickle each 40 at	48-0-00
Large painted Harness Casks filled with prime pieces of Pork with prepared Pickle each 40 at	48-0-00
Do Do. small sized Do. Do. each	32-0-00
Do. Do. Beef Do. Do. each	32-0-00
Small Kegs containing 12 high seasoned Bologna Sausages, in rendered suet, per Keg	20-0-00
Do. Do. Mottled Sausages Do	16-0-00
Hind Hams, per pound	1-0-00
Bacon, per pound	0-8-00
Mutton Hams .....each..	3-0-00
Hogs' Cheeks each.....	1-8-00
Hung Beef in pieces, per piece 3 to	6-0-00
Do. Do. per lb.	0-8-00
Rolls of Do. each	2-0-00

Collared Beef, Pork, Veal, Brawn, Potted Meats.

Smoked Do.—Pickles and preserves of all kinds.

Any assortment or kind of cured Provision, Pickles or Preserves (too numerous for an Advertisement) will be put up to order.

Annexed to the farm are extensive Nursery Grounds, Orchards, Flower and Kitchen Gardens, and HAVELL AND SON challenge India to produce Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Trees, and Plants to equal theirs.

H. AND SON have established a connection with the first Nursery Men in England, the Cape, Prince of Wales Island, Nepaul &c. and the Seeds sold by them (to the extent of upwards of 400 Boxes in 18 3) are the only Seeds that have vegetated; all Seeds are proved at the farm before they are sent out and may be relied upon.

Travellers are invited to visit the Farm and Gardens.

Orders addressed to the Farm will meet attention; reference for payment to be made in Bengal.

Farm, 16th October 823.

About to be Sent to the Press

THE

SUD-SHUMA

OR

HUNDRED LAMPS

A WORK IN PERSIAN,

IN PRAISE OF THE HONORABLE

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,

OUR MOST EXCELLENT GOVERNOR

OF BOMBAY.

THE Author of the above work begs leave to notify that, after bestowing considerable labor and attention, he has at length been enabled to complete the same in a style which, he hopes, will merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage and support. To Gentlemen in particular who are engaged in the study of Oriental Literature it will prove a useful and entertaining pocket companion; and the Author has it in contemplation (should adequate means be afforded him for doing so) to render his work more generally acceptable by affixing a neat *English Translation* of the whole.

Subscriptions to the above work will be received by the HEAD PURVOE at the Bombay Courier Office.

PRICE, 7 RUPEES PER COPY.

Bombay, 7th November 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration on the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM NASH, Esquire, late a Captain in the Military Service of the Hon... pany on their Bombay... ceased, may be g... WOODHOU... for the... being

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Notice is hereby given,

THAT all persons who were Suitors in the Honorable the Recorder's Court of Small Causes from the 16th day of June 1821 to the 18th day of June now last past, during which period the offices both of Clerk of the Small Causes and Master in Equity were held by WILLIAM ERSKINE Esquire, may, on application to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the present Clerk of the Small Causes, within three months from the date hereof, have their Bills of Costs made out, taxed and delivered to them, and in case of there being any overcharge the party will be entitled to have the same refunded.—Dated this 6th day of November 1823.

W. A. MORGAN,

Attorney to Wm. Erskine.

ખબર•ઈસ્કાંથી•આપીએચને

તારીખ ૧૬ મી•જુન•ને ૧૮૨૧ થીતે• તારીખ ૧૮ મી•જુન•ને ૧૮૨૩ સુધી• વીલીઅમ•અરશકીન•ઇ ક્વે અર•ક્રીનામ દર•રીકારડર•ફોરટમાં•નોંધલા•કજીઆની• ફોરટનો•કલ રક•હતો•તથ•બધુકટી•રાખ કને•આ૬ તર•હતો•તે•મળત—શરવ•લે.ફો નાં•નોંધલા•કજીઆની•ફોરટનં•કરીઆદી• બાબત•કજીઆ•હોએતો•તે•ઘણી•પોતાની કુશટનં•ખીનો•આજથી•આ૬ તરેણ•ની•સુ દત•માં•વીલીઅમ•ફેનવીક•ઇસ્કોઅર•જે• ઇમણું•નોંધલા•કજીઆની•ફોરટનો•કલારક છે•તે•ઘણી•ન શે•ફર વે•તથા•તકરા•કરાવી લીઅ—કદાચ•તેમાં•ફાંજા•ચડાવો•હોશેતો• તે•ઘણીને•પછે•મુજરે•આપશે *

તા•૬ ડી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૩

વી—આ—મારગીન

વી—એરશકીનનો•વકીલ

શ્રી

ઘર છે તો

ચોકીસે તારીખ ૧૯ ઓગષ્ટ ઇંગ્ર ૧૮૨૧ ઈંગ્રેજી પાચીસ તે તારીખ ૧૮ ઓગષ્ટ ઇગ્ર ૧૮૨૩ પર્યંત પેઈ ઇસ ઇસ્ટ્રીગ્ય ગાડેય શ્રીગ્રમઘર્ષ ગ્રીમ્રર્ડર્ ગ્રેડતાચે ધારણે મણ્યા રે ગ્રેડતાચા ઊનીગ્ર ચેતા ૫ ઈ ગ્રેઈગી ઇઈડચા ચત્તર્ ચેતા ત્યા ઘઘઘ ૯૫ ગ્રેગ્રણી ધારણે મણ્યા રે ગ્રેડતારે ગ્રીર્યાણી ઘઘઘ મણ્ય ૫૨ે ગ્રેગ્ર ઇઇતીર ત્યાણી ઘઘપા ણીઘ તીઘગણીન્યાચે પંત પેઈર્ઘ ન ગ્રેઘગેઈગ્ર ઈસ્ટ્રીણર્ ગ્રે ઘગુ ધારણે મણ્યાચા ગ્રેડતાચા ઊનીગ્ર ઘઘે ત્યા ઉન્યાઘપર્ઘ ઘ્યા ધારણે ગ્રેડતાચે મણ્યા ઘઘઘ ગ્રેગ્રણી પી ત્યાચે ઊગ્રસ્તી ઘઘઘ પીરે મરપણી ઘણી તી વગ્ર૭ મરુન ઘ્યાણી મઘ પીત ત્યા પીગ્રંત ચડાપ ઘઇન્યાઇ ત્યા ઉન્યાઇ ચડાપ ઘરત ગ્રીર્ણેઘ તા ગ્રીચે ૬ નર્વેંઘર્ ઇગ્ર ૧૮૨૩

પીઘન ઘઇઘરનર્ મગનિ

પેઈઘન ઇસ્ટ્રીગ્ય ઘગ્રીઘ

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તારીખ ૭ મી • નવે મબર ૧૮૨૩

NOTICE.

BE it known to Parsee MUCHERJEE MERVANJEE NOWROJEE that to the libellous, improper and unfounded Language and aspersions promulgated by him in the last Saturday's Courier against the Parsee's Punchaut, a short answer has been published in the Bombay Na Sumachar of the last Monday; and altho' it appears that he has made an apology for those diabolical insinuations, it is not at all satisfactory to the Punchaut, and the Parsee's Community at large; and proper steps will be shortly taken to procure such satisfaction as the subject requires; of which further particulars will appear hereafter.

Bombay, 4th November 1823.

ખ બ ર

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Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate & Effects of JOHN FLOCKHART LONGLANDS late of Bombay School Master, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to MARY LONGLANDS widow of the deceased: all persons having claims on the Estate or indebted thereto are requested to make the same known to the Administratrix without delay.—Dated 7th November 1823.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

"SONG."

Air—"Oh come to me when day light sets."

1st.

Oh *Love* ne'er lights where fetters are
But with bright souls of bliss,
He dwells in some free radiant star
Where fond ones love and kiss:
His wings ne'er fan the cheek of those,
Whom cold esteem doth bind,
Where warmer passions they disclose
There, *Love*, you'll laughing find.

2nd.

Then smile dear Rosa, for I swear
Thou wert not made to sigh,
[illegible]less to sigh when *Love* is near
[illegible]ret he's lurking by:
[illegible]for thy smile, for in his bower
[illegible]her bloom is there,
[illegible]e it near his own sweet flower
[illegible]h a tear

3rd

Blest! blest be the pair whom one fond smile,
Whom *love*, not *law*, unites,
Oh may their bow'r be in some sweet isle
Where nought but the dove e'er lights:
For the *days* are gone, and the *hours* are fled.
When *Love* did reign supreme,
And hearts are cold, and feelings dead,
And love is but a dream.

4th

Thy smile be mine, dear Rosa then,
And mine to thine be giv'n,
And entwin'd in love's dear rosiest chain,
They'll fly and alight in Heaven
Believe me, fair, no Heaven there is
For those who love not here,
Then gather the roses of earthly bliss,
And brighter our fates will be there.

T. T.

RENT OF LAND.

To the Editor of the Courier,

SIR,

If you think the subject will still bear to be farther discussed in your paper, I should wish to bring your original Correspondent on the subject of Rent to a more explicit declaration of the effect which he is desirous of attributing to the circumstance of the quantity of land being limited, in creating it, and fixing its amount.

From the perusal of his first letter, to which I replied, I conceived, that it was his object to direct the attention of those who take an interest in the science of Political Economy to a circumstance *affecting the principle of Rent*, which had either escaped the notice of the writers on the subject, or if adverted to in detached admissions, was forgotten in their general reasoning. It appeared to me, besides, that his object was to represent this circumstance with respect to land as giving to it something of the character of a monopoly.

Now to the first of these points I thought a reference to the passage I quoted from Mr. Malthus could not be otherwise than satisfactory. It was simply a matter of fact that was to be established: did all writers overlook the circumstance adverted to, or did they not *all* do so? In adducing the passage, then, I appealed to no authority; I only cited an instance. Authority is called in to support an opinion; but when all that is wanted is to bring forward an instance, one name is as good as another. Still my opponent is not satisfied that the passage does contain an acknowledgment to the full extent required, because it appears to convey the meaning that the effect would not appear until all the land was taken into cultivation. I am very much at a loss to understand how he could expect Mr. Malthus to admit any thing more; or how he himself can maintain that it would [illegible] felt at an earlier period. If he meant only that the effect would be felt when it became apparent to all cultivators that the land was very nearly exhausted, I should very readily grant that the anticipation of failure in the accustomed abundance of supply would produce a similar effect to that which would follow from the actual experience of it. I will put a parallel case in the article of ground rent for houses. If a row of houses is to be built in a crowded part of a town, it is foreseen from the beginning that there will soon be a deficiency, and, accordingly from the first, the ground bears that sort of value, above the value of land for purposes of agriculture, which arises from a real monopoly of a certain situation. But I apprehend your Correspondent means something more than and different from this, and considers that the right of property in land would confer the power to demand a rent at all times, and without reference to any fixed rule whatever; & to this I can only repeat my former answer, that such a right could only be successfully exercised where command was possessed over the whole territory; for that an attempt to enforce a premature or extraordinary rent in other circumstances would be an endeavour forcibly to lower the profits of stock, in one place and in one employment, while they remained the same, in other places, and in other employments. If he imagins that every man, on his own estate, could, in whatever circumstances of general cultivation, demand something, no body could tell what, for the use of his land, I am sorry to say I must remain at issue with him, unless indeed he will accept as sufficient concession, the acknowledgment of the partial degree of monopoly which exists on every man's property from difficulty of intercourse and from the inconvenience of shifting labour and capital from one piece of land to another. In a rude state of society it is evident that there circumstances will give to every considerable proprietor something of the same sort of power which is possessed over his extensive territories by an Asiatic sovereign.

But your Correspondent thinks that however the circumstance that land is limited in quantity be admitted in limine by the writers on the subject of rent, it bears no part in their reasonings. It is true that Mr. Ricardo has no where, that I am aware of, adverted to it; but the task of reconciling the principle of rent to the hypothesis has not been every where neglected. On this point I beg to refer to a passage in the Edin. Rev. on Mr. Ricardo's work vol. XXX. pp. 77. 78. The question will be there found discussed, whether the assertion of Dr. Smith that there was no sort of land even in Norway or Scotland, but what paid some rent, did not militate against the new theory on the subject; and it will be found, I think, satisfactorily made out, that even admitting the fact to be so, the theory remains good, in as much as, if not land which pays no rent, there is always capital employed which pays nothing more than the ordinary rate of profit. The fact is, that there is constantly going on, in all well cultivated countries, an adjustment of the whole capital employed on land between the highly cultivated parts and those that are less so; and although in Great Britain even that which is least cultivated, or kept solely for pasture, or, as is frequently the case, for purposes of sporting, pays some rent, the principle which regulates the amount of rent by the excess of produce over the last rate of production remains untouched. When once a whole country is occupied there can be no doubt that the worst land paying some rent, that which is better will pay more, and so on; but I trust I did not state the principle so incorrectly as to lead to any other conclusion.

That the principle is a true one I do not conceive to rest now on authority; your Correspondent seems to be aware with whom it originated; but it is the highest praise that can be given to a discovery, that when once stated, it assumes its place as a part of science, and receives acquiescence, not from deference to the authority of those who brought it to our notice, but from being perceived to have its root in the established constitution of nature.

With respect to my objecting to the application of the term monopoly to the means which exist for drawing a price for the use of land, if we were agreed as to what the thing is, I should be sorry to continue an argument as to what name it should be called by. I think however that your Correspondent might have perceived that, stating as I did what I conceived to be the characteristic of a monopoly, I understood him to attribute a power of a similar nature to the possession of land. In opposition to this which I conceived to be his meaning by the use of the term monopoly (and in this opinion I am confirmed by his second letter) I stated what I understood to be the acknowledged nature of rent, and deduced by inference from thence, the laws by which the first origin, and subsequent limitation of it, in given circumstances, would be fixed. Now if after all it be agreed to call the power which really exists of producing more than the actual cost, a species of monopoly, I have no right to object; but I might in that case be still inclined to say, that it is in nature a different thing, and that it would appear to me to be nearly as reasonable to call the profits of stock a species of monopoly, because they are something over and above the amount of wages, and because, at a given time, the capital existing in a country is limited. The authority of Adam Smith on a question [illegible] rent will hardly be admitted in the present day:—And with respect to Mr. Malthus having used the word in a qualified sense as applied to land, I am at a loss to understand how my opponent can for his particular purpose set much value upon that, or consider it of importance to his argument that Mr. Malthus had used the same name, when he is, if I understand him, at variance with that Gentleman about the thing itself; his original object and that which he adheres to in his second letter being to bring to our notice his idea that in the writings of all the Political Economists of the day, a circumstance is lost sight of, which he conceives *to affect the principle of rent.*

I have already stated the circumstance which regulates the power of a monopoly to raise the price above the cost of the article, namely, the determination of the purchaser rather to go without the object of his wishes, than give a higher price. I will now state what I conceive to be the specific difference between that power and the cause of rent. In a monopoly the production is an individual, which no money or labour can precisely imitate. The only resource which a consumer has besides that of putting a check on his wishes, is to take something, if he can find it, which will answer his purpose nearly as well. Thus men will more or less readily shift about among all sorts of things which are not absolutely necessary. They will beat down a monopolist of the houses in one street, by building houses in another; and they may bring dealers in a particular sort of wine to reason, were they to combine ever so strictly by taking to the consumption of another sort. But in the case of corn, although we cannot go without it, we have a remedy; and of a more [illegible] Bushels of corn are not indi[illegible] nobody can precisely imitate produce which cannot be incr[illegible] same cost. The consumer is no[illegible] to go without corn, or to take so[illegible] which is not corn; he is only compe[illegible] give a higher price for it; and the difference goes for rent.

I have but one thing more to advert to. My argument in tracing the formation of rent on the hypothesis of a country of equal and great fertility but limited extent is objected to, because in the outset I defined rent to be, the price paid for the use of the natural fertility of the land, and then supposed the land to be yielding 50 per cent by its fertility and capital together, without paying rent. But does my opponent mean to say, that fertility or any thing else would be paid for as long as it lay at every man's hand to take as much of as he chose? If every man in succession might bring his spade, or his plough, and his £ 100, & take from the land an undiminished quantity of corn, and if each could, also if obstructed, remove without loss or inconvenience to another place and do the same, to me it appears self evident that there would be no foundation in nature for either the principle of rent or that of population. Then would, in that case, grow corn without thinking of a Landlord; appropriation would be impossible save only in the case of him who could lay his hand over such an extent of territory as would give him absolute command over the fate of those who lived under his rule; and they would increase until there was no longer room for them to stand on the ground. And yet when, as in the real state of things it would do, the return does begin to diminish, it seems fair to attribute the excess which is produced over the rates of of the last produce, to natural fertility. It is that which is not paid for according to the existing cost of production. It is true that, from the first blade of grass to the last, we could do nothing without fertility; but by the acknowledged principles of the science, we are justified in omitting to state, when we speak of things to be paid for, that part of nature's bounty, which yet remains at the call of every one.

The conclusion to which I would come on the point stated by your Correspondent, and that which I should wish him, if he honor me with any farther reply, distinctly to admit or reject, is that the limitation of the quantity of land in a country will only affect the formation and increase of rent, except in cases of command over the whole of it, so far as it affords a boundary on which the increasing population and accumulating capital will press, so as to make the returns of new outlays on all lands of whatever quality in cultivation less and less.

I am Sir,
your very obedient Servant.
L. S.

ON VALUE.

To

The EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,

If the opinions I entertain on the subject of Rent be correct, the value of all commodities into which raw produce enters, will not entirely be regulated by the cost of production, since if all land yield rent the cost of production cannot be the principle which regulates the price of corn upon the last land taken into cultivation; as connected therefore with the momentous question of Taxation, this is a principle of great importance, since a Tax may be imposed upon raw produce which may fall wholly or in part upon rent, if the former its price will not necessarily rise, and if not so profits would of course escape that reduction they would otherwise suffer, from a rise in the wages of labour which must always be consequent to a rise in the price of raw produce; if the weight of the Tax was borne jointly by landlords and consumers then tho' there would be a rise of price, it would be in a proportionably less degree, and in so much, would the capitalist benefit. Rent however must generally form a very small component part of price, as the proportion of rent obtained from land of the worst quality in cultivation is probably very small.

I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the necessity of making the foregoing explanatory observations, to record my humble opinion in vindication of the right of Adam Smith to the discovery and application, as a standard of value, in every period of society of that fundamental principle in Political Economy "that the quantities of labour* necessary for acquiring different objects is the only circumstance

* Of course, this principle must be applied with some modification to commodities into which raw produce enter, after the full occupancy of land.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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PPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

which affords any rule for our exchanging them for one another." Mr. Ricardo in his chapter upon value, tho' he admits Adam Smith's recognition of labour being the regulator of value, in the early stages of society, lays claim to the discovery that this principle extends *to every period of Society* whether early or late, and he is countenanced in this claim, without, I fear, a very rigid examination of its originality or justice, by the Edinburgh Review No 59. in the critique upon his Political Economy; I would not be understood to insinuate that Ricardo wilfully arrogates more merit than he is strictly entitled, to, but I apprehend that, in this instance, he has been deserted by his usual unerring penetration, and has inadvertently misconstrued a particular passage from Adam Smith

In the first place, the passage in question is taken from a chapter in the Wealth of Nations, the sole object of which is to define what are the component parts of price. Secondly, Dr. Smith *no where* asserts that the employment of stock occasions any difference in the relative values of commodities, and thirdly in chap. VI. Book 1st which is expressly devoted to the discussion of what constitutes the *real* price of commodities, he distinctly and pointedly declares labour to be the only measure of value; great credit, however, unquestionably belongs to Ricardo for the able manner in which he has explained and illustrated the operation of this principle, but still the most unequivocal testimony appears to me to be afforded by Adam Smith, not only of his being its author, but that he never relinquished, or lost sight of it.

The following is the passage which gives rise to the idea entertained by Ricardo that Adam Smith considers labour as ceasing to be the measure of value. "In this state of things (he observes speaking of the effects of the accumulation of Capital) the whole produce of labour does not always belong to the labourer, he must, in most cases, share it with the owner of the Stock which employs him, neither is the quantity of labour commonly employed in acquiring or producing any commodity the only circumstances which can regulate the quantity which it ought commonly to purchase, command, or exchange for, an additional quantity, it is evident, must be due for the profits of the stock which advanced the wages of and furnished the materials of that labour." Dr. Smith here adverts to two different states of society, the rude, and the refined, the one, when commodities are all of that simple manufacture, that very little labour is *even* necessary to their production, and the whole of their value belongs to the labourers who are the only persons concerned in producing them, the other, to which the above passage more immediately refers, when commodities are of a more complex description, materials more expensive, and much time perhaps occupied in their production; labour now is not the only element in their composition, capital, which in the rude state of society entered into the manufacture of commodities in so trivial a degree as not to merit attention, becomes a principal ingredient and also belongs to, and is employed by a separate class of persons; the value of what is there the joint produce of the labourer & capitalist is of course *shared* between both, "the quantity of labour (that is, the operation of the labourer) is not the only criterion of value," "an additional quantity must be due for the profits of stock," or in other words," in proportion to the value of thre stock engaged, must be its portion of the value produced according to the current rate of profits."

But says Ricardo, *capital* is only labour under another name, "the exchangeable value of commodities (he observes) will be in proportion not to the labour bestowed on their immediate production only, but on all those implements and machines required to give effect to the particular labour to which they are applied"; where I would ask is the difference between the sentiments here expressed, and those contained in the extract I have inserted from Adam Smith? The only variation I can perceive, is purely *nominal*, that is to say, Ricardo identifies capital with labour, and Adam Smith separates them, but their deductions are ex- [illegible] Capital is certainly the pro- [illegible] representative [illegible] not been expressly defining the different elements which compose the value of commodities when the utmost accuracy of expression was of course requisite, I cannot but think that in so complex and difficult a science, where perspicuity ought to be so carefully attended to, tho' there may be no particular *difference*, the question is rendered more simple and intelligible by preserving a *distinction* between capital and labour. I could produce numerous passages from Smith in further support of my argument, but this letter has already exceeded the usual limits, and I trust that no further reasoning or evidence can be wanting to establish Dr. Smith's parental and exclusive right to the publication, and support in every period of society, of the principle that labour, as he declares in the following emphatic words, "is the only universal as well as the only accurate measure of value, or the only standard by which we can compare the values of different commodities at all times and at all places."

When the period and circumstances under which Adam Smith wrote his "Wealth of Nations" is considered: with scarcely any other lights to guide him but those which he derived from his own enlightened mind, when we consider also the comprehensive, as well as original manner in which he has embraced the whole circle of a complicated and difficult science, which he may be said to have at once discovered, and brought to perfection; his singular perspicuity is not the least subject for admiration, and it is matter of surprise that he has given room for so little misunderstanding amongst his readers; nor can we avoid being amazed at his having apparently left so little for succeeding writers to accomplish. Review the works of all the writers on Political Economy, since Adam Smith, and compare them with the Wealth of Nations, and we must be impressed with the conviction, that they have done little more than develope his conception or expand and illustrate principles, the germs of which are to be found in his book.

I remain your obedient Servant.
C.

Bombay
30th Oct. 1823.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,

You may, if you think proper, inform the writers of those "letters enquiring to what "puposes the observatory in the S. W. Ra-"velin is now appropriated," that it cannot possibly interest the science of Astronomy how it is occupied.

From the artificial basis on which it rests, its connection with the works of the Garrison, and its vicinity to the Saluting Battery, it is rendered so liable to undulations from the concussions occasioned by the frequent discharge of Ordnance, that the S. W. Ravelin is totally inefficient to be used as a receptacle to place Astronomical apparatus for observation.

It may be satisfatory to state, for the information of *Amateurs* in that abstruse science, that Government, with that liberality and munificence so highly conspicuous where the improvement of science can be advanced, have resolved to erect an Observatory on the conterminous Island of Colaba; and that the plan of it has been adopted in accordance with the opinion of the "Scientific Gentleman" to whom your Correspondents allude.

Your's obediently,
S.

6th November 1823.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

In your last paper a letter appears signed **Roland.** The commencement of it led me to suppose it was an answer to "a Looker on," but after he had brought in his trite observation that Looker on was no Observer (which by the bye is an assertion wanting proof) he steers clear of what appeared his original intention, and informs us of his total want of knowledge of the reasons under which the Baroda Stewards acted, but that he has no doubt it has given general satisfaction, to all who have come forward to support the Baroda Meeting. Had Roland made enquiries, his doubts would have changed into certainties of a directly opposite tendency. His insinuation about "those whose liberality is determined, by whether they can eventually produce a horse," must, I should hope, be an original idea of his own, and cannot be answered by a person who is a Stranger to such feelings.

In the latter part of his letter he says, any reflections Looker on may convey, are best refuted by referring to the Baroda and Kaira Races.

In the first place he will find if he looks again that Looker on casts no reflections, but states his objections plainly. With regard to the latter part where he consigns the Kaira Races to perdition in so liberal a manner, without mentioning one solitary objection, I can only say that had he stated his objections, I doubt not they could have been satisfactorily answered as though it pleases Roland to assert that the Kaira Races are drawn up to exclude all but their own *little society* (rather Sarcastic for a writer from the frontiers) I think it will not be viewed in the same light by any impartial person.

OLIVER.

Kaira, 31st October 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31st October 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE following Cadets for the Infantry having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the licensed Ship Katherine Stewart Forbes on the 27th Instant, and having produced Certificates of their appointments on the Establishment; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date, and promote them to Ensigns; date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

Messrs. Harris Anderson Lawrence,
" Robert Fullerton,
" George Cator Stockley,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31ST OCTOBER 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of two Deputy Judge Advocates to the Army of this Presidency; one Deputy to be stationed in the Surat and another in the Poona Division, and to be liable at all times to move to any part of their respective Divisions or wherever else their presence may be required, for conducting the details of Military Courts Martial or Courts of Enquiry.

The following allowances are granted to the Deputy Judge Advocates General.

Salary per mensem	Rs. 250
Writer, Stationery &c.	60
	310

in addition to the pay and full Field allowances of their rank.

The following Officers are appointed Deputy Judge Advocates General.

Capt. Wm. Ogilvie, 12th Regt. N. I. } 1st Nov. 1823.
Capt. Edward Hamilton, 11th do }

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3RD NOVEMBER 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Assistant Apothecary J. Huntley of the 2d Battalion of Artillery to Sub Assistant Surgeon on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency and to appoint him to the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Vestal.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3RD NOVEMBER 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction in the Political Department the appointment of an Officer to perform the Staff duties inclusive of those of an Interpreter to the Escort of His Highness the Rajah of Sattarah, whilst absent on a Revenue Circuit.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH NOVEMBER 1823.

The undermentioned provincial orders are confirmed by Government.

An Order of the late Lieutenant Colonel Edwards, dated 16th February 1823, directing the next Senior Officer Capt. Browne, to command during his absence from the District of Candeish.

An Order by Captain Browne, dated 4th March, directing Lieutenant Nixon, Adjutnt of the 1st Battalion 10th Regt. to perform the duties of Major of Brigade during the Major of Brigade's absence, and another of the 15th directing him to continue to perform the duties after the death of that Officer.

An Order by Lieut. Colonel Dyson, dated 5th of April, appointing Captain H. Newton Major of Brigade to superintend the erection and repairs of Public Buildings at Malligaum.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH NOVEMBER 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, in the General Department, to appoint Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dickson, to the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Aurora.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, in the Marine Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon Forbes, to the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Mercury.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6th NOVEMBER 1823.

MR Alexander Bell, Assistant to the Sub-Collector of Sholapore.

Mr. Henry Young, third Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

Mr Walter Fullarton, Assistant to the Principal Collector at Dharwar.

Mr. Henry Bebb Morris, Assistant to the Collector in Candiesh.

Mr R. G. Chambers, third Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

Mr. Charles Prescott, third Assistant to the Collector of Kaira.

Mr. P. Ricketts, third Assistant to the Collector in the Northern Concan.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Farquharson, Acting Deputy Ware housekeeper.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. W LeGey', second Register at Poona.

Mr. Gregor Grant, Acting second Register to the Court of Adawlut at Surat.

Mr N. Kirkland, Assistant Register to the Court of Adawlut at Broach.

Mr. Charles Sims, Assistant Register to the Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut

Mr W. J Hunter, Assistant Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel E. G. Stannus to be Resident in the Persian Gulph.

R. C. Money Esq. to be Assistant to Ditto.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1823.

The Dorothy Captain Garnock, from Liverpool the 15th June, reached the harbour on Thursday evening. This Ship has been expected for some time past, and having left England before the Lord Castlereagh does not furnish us with any addition to our stock of public news, which we are sorry to say is now almost exhausted, from that quarter of the world.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief returned to the Presidency on Wednesday evening, and was received, on landing, with the customary salute.

The attention of our Bengal cotemporaries has been much occupied of late with the expedition now under orders at Calcutta to proceed to Chittagong, for the purpose it is said, of punishing some aggressions on the part of the Burmhas. We have extracted such particulars respecting the preparations & magnitude of the force to be employed as have reached us, and hope we shall soon be able to lay before our readers an account of its successful issue. Upon the authority of the Calcutta Journal we publish the following account of the origin of the dispute which has caused this armament to be sent; although we have not seen any official statement on the subject in any of the papers.

"The following is a history of the whole transaction, as far as we are at liberty to make it public, though many particulars are suppressed for reasons which it is needless to state:—

We have all along had a chowki of about forty sepoys, with a proportioned number of native commissioned officers, on the island of Naaff; these sepoys, it appears, have frequently been in the habit of levying contributions in the villages around them, which were perfectly unjustinable. Such however, is the idea prevailing amongst the Burmhas of the superiority of our soldiers, that they bore these petty exactions, if not without complaint, at least without resentment, until lately when they were carried to an excess that roused their angry feelings and induced them to attempt avenging the insults thus offered to them:—a fray ensued, in the course of which they killed some of our men, and a report was immediately despatched to our chief authority at Chittagong stating that the Burmhas had taken possession of the island, and that a large army was assembling to invade the frontier, &c. this intelligence was, of course, despatched to the Supreme Government, and hence the preparations for war which have excited so much speculation. In the meantime, however, it is certain, that some measures were necessary to quell that spirit of revenge, which had, in this quarter, been excited by the misconduct of our own *chowki*; and which, it was naturally expected, might produce, and which indeed still may lead, to serious consequences. It was also requisite to reinforce our detachments at Chittagong and at Dacca; the communication between which was interrupted, as we have stated, by the Burmhan army engaged in detroning the rajah of Assam. For this purposes, we presume, it is, that, though the government is now aware of the true complexion of the ruptures with the Burmhas on Naaff island, and the number of troops destined for our south eastern frontier and for that place is in consequence reduced, they still intend to send a considerable reinforcement to these quarters; and it is, we believe, yet perfectly uncertain whether the affair will resolve itself into one of diplomacy or not, as stated in John Bull; at any rate, the expedition is not countermanded, tho' the yacht has arrived at Balloo Ghaut, and is ordered to be dismantled; yet her ammunition, provisions &c are to be transferred to the Ernaud: and that ship, with the Research and the Sophia and Planet, Pilot vessels, are still under orders and will proceed to their original destination"

The Hon'ble Company's Cruizers Mercury & Vestal are under immediate orders to proceed to Calcutta, and common repo[illegible]

It was expected that the new line of
tle Ship "The Asia" would have been floated out of the Dock at the last springs, but we understand there was not sufficient water at the highest tide to accomplish that object—it is hoped, however, she may be floated out at the ensuing springs.

The Royal Charlotte, we are told, we sail for England to-morrow.

EXCHANGE.

Govt. Paper Remittable 140 B'y. Rs. | 100 Siccas.
Ditto — Non Remittable 118 do. do.
Bills on London at 3 months sight 1s. | 8d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 6 months sight 1s. | 8½ per do.

Statement of the fall of Rain at Bombay in the last seven years measured with a Howard's Pluviometer. Time of observation 7 A. M. daily.

MONTHS.

YEARS.	JUNE INCH.	JUNE DEC.	JULY INCH.	JULY DEC.	AUGUST INCH.	AUGUST DEC.	SEPT. INCH.	SEPT. DEC.	OCT. INCH.	OCT. DEC.	TOTAL PER ANNUM INCH.	TOTAL PER ANNUM DEC.
1817	45	72	23	67	9	31	24	57	—	19	103	79
1818	92	54	17	69	28	45	10	39	2	07	81	14
1819	15	95	30	66	20	24	10	11	—	14	77	10
1820	18	89	28	371	19	49	18	66	—	—	82	31
1821	15	18	20	60	28	52	22	19	—	40	80	90
1822	29	21	26	59	33	83	4	16	—	32	112	61
1823	21	7	15	9	19	70		28		—	61	70
Years.											85	94

Average of seven years.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Hardie, Artillery.
Lieut. . Blood. Artillery.
Lieutenant Ross, 1st | 5th Regt. M N. I.
Lieutenant J. D. Brown 2d | 5th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant Stalker, Pioneers.
Lieutenant Robinson, Pioneers.
Captain W. D. Robertson,
Captain Wm. Miller, Artillery.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. A. N. Ridell 1st Gr. Regt.
Lieutenant Sanderson, 1st | 8th Regt. N. I.
Captain Thos. Roe, 1st | 6th Regt.
Ensign Thos. C. Noad, 1st | 12th Regt.
Captain Thomas Gordon, 2d | 2d Regt.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 4th Brig Countess of London. Commr John Morris. from Batavia, 6th Sept.
Do. 6th Ship Dorothy, (Free Trader) Captain James Garnock, from Liverpool. 13th June.

Passengers per Dorothy.

Revd. Edw. Mannering, Chaplain, Mrs. Mannering, and 2 children, Miss H. Fenton, & Mr. Robert Dickson.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 1st Ship Layton, (Free Trader) Capt. David. Miller to London.
Do. 3d Spanish Ship Primero de Marzo, commander Juan Villalto Manilla.

Passengers by the Layton as per Courier of 1st Nov.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—None.
DEPARTURES.—October 18th Ship Ann and Amelia Captain Joseph Short, for London.
19th, Bark George, Captain John Poulson. for Ceylon, and the Malabar Coast.
20th, Ship Eliza, Captain W. S. Skitter, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—Oct. 14th Malabar Ship Onnapoornay. Tukeel Melon, from Nagore 21st Sept.
DEPARTURE.—Oct 18th Ship London, Captain D. K. Brown, for Liverpool.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Colabah on Tuesday 28th Oct. the Lady of the Revd. James Mitchell of a Son.
At Poonah, on the 1st Instant at the House of Capt. James, Paymaster Poonah Division of the Army, the Lady of Capt. M. L. Gallwey, of a Daughter.
On Thursday the 6th Inst. the Lady of James Henry Crawford, Esq of a Daughter.
On the 6th instant, the Lady of the Rev. G. Hall, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Poonah, on the 21st Oct. Adeline the Daughter of Lieutenant and Adjutant McCarthy of His Majesty's 47th Regt. aged 11 months.
At Tannah on the 31st Oct. James eldest Son of Major James Morse, 1st. Batt. 7th Regt. aged two years and three months.
On the 1st Instant at Chowpatee, in the 19th year of her age, the wife of Mr. J. B. Egan of the Auditor General's office.
On the 5th Instant Lieut. James Harvey 1 | 9th N. I.
On the 5th Instant Lieut. T. B. Kinsey 1 | 9th N. I.
On the 6th Inst. Mr. R. Marshall Serjeant Pension Establishment.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Tinnevelly, on the 2d October the Lady of James Munro, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.
On the 20th October, the Lady of George Baillie, Esq of a Son.
At Bellary, on the 15th October, the Lady of Lieutenant Ross. Superintending Engineer in the Ceded Districts, of a Son
At Kamptee, near Nagpoor, in the month of August, the Lady of Captain Barnard, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 1st Bat. 26th Regt. Bengal N. I. of Twins, a Boy and a Girl.

DEATH.—On the 22d October, on his passage to Calcutta, Captain James Rodger, of the 2d Batt. 9th [illegible] N. I.

[illegible] Stanwix Bridge, of a Daughter.
On the 2d October, Mrs. H. Martindell, of a Son.
At Midnapore, on the 6th October, the Lady of Colonel J. L. Richardson, of a still born Daughter.
On the 14th October, Mrs. James Mackintosh, of a Son.
On the 15th October at the Presidency, the Lady of George Money, Esq. Barrister at Law, of a Son.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 21, 1823.

Rate of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.
On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 8d per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sigh 1s. 8⅛d. per do.
at 6 month's sight 1s. 9d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 day's sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 38½ per cent. pm.
Unremittable 12 to 14

Our Roadsted is very nearly deserted; and the Eliza, loading for Calcutta, is the only Ship remaining. The greater part of the small craft too have taken their departure.

[*Madras Courier, October 21st.*

The Camp of The Honorable The Governor was at Muddanpilly on the 13th, and left the place for Pongandoor on the 15th—some Rain had fallen, and from appearances at the time more was expected—the heat had become materially oppressive in consequence of the Showers—The last accounts place the Camp at Sungum—and it is expected to reach the Presidency on Sunday.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable. *Premium*	35	0 *a*	35 8
Non-Remittable, *ditto*...	12	8 *a*	12 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	3	0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange...	2	8——
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date, ...	4	0——
Ditto 2 months certain...	3	8——

BANK SHARES—Prem, 56 to 58 per Cent —Nom.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.
CALCUTTA.

BUY.			SELL.		
s.	*d.*			*s.*	*d.*
1	10½ *a*	1 11	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee....	1 11 *a*	1 11½
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees..... Sa. Rs. 92					
Madras ditto, 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.					

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters on the River, 16th Sept. 1823.
GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

13th Foot.

Lieutenant William Thomas, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Shiel who exchanges, 16th August 1823.

89th Foot.

Lieutenant Arthur Shiel, from the 13th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas who exchanges, ditto ditto.

Major General Dalzell's Division Order of the 28th ultimo, directing the return to Bombay of Assistant Surgeon Rutledge, of His Majesty's 20th Foot, his Services being no longer required at this Presidency, is confirmed.

Lieutenant the Honourable Jeffery Amherst, 59th Regiment, and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, to be Military Secretary.

Head-Quarters, on the River, 22d September 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Capt. by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the dates specified against their respective names, viz.

38th Foot,—Lieutenant John Magill, 31st May, 1823.
44th Foot,—Lieutenant John Connor, 14th July, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

54th Regiment.

Ensign R. T. R. Pattoun, to be Lieutenant, vice R. Holt, deceased.

Mr. George Holt, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Pattoun. dated 10th August, 1823

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 27th September, 1823.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

47th Foot

Quarter Master Serjeant Henry Bailes, to be Quarter Master, vice King, deceased, 8th August, 1822.

Lieut. John Peach, from the Half-pay of the 84th Foot, to be Lieut. vice R. William Macdonell, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 6th March, 1823.

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 29th September, 1823.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

Cornet Archibald Edward Bromwich, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Knox, who exchanges, dated 13th July, 1822.

20th Foot.

Ensign Thomas Knox, from the 67th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Samuel Robbins, who exchanges, dated 4th July, 1822.

67th Foot.

Capt. William Hore, to be Major by purchase, vice James, who retires, dated 27th March, 1823.

Lieut. Kirkwood Cassidy, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Hore, ditto.

Ensign Samuel Robbins, from the 20th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Knox, who exchanges, dated 4th July, 1822.

47th Foot.

Ensign William Towers Routledge Smith, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Lord Loughborough promoted in the Cape Corps of Cavalry, dated 17th April, 1823.

Edmund Turner Smith, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice, Smith, dated 17th April. 1823.

67th Foot.

Ensign Mathew Charles Holcott, from the 25th Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Cassidy promoted, dated 10th April, 1823.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

It has been known to the public some time past, that one of the roving tribes of Burmans, [illegible] frontier of Bengal: we believe that they have at length proceeded to execution—and taken violent possession of a small Island at the Northern entrance of the River Naaf where a detachment of our's from the Chittagong force was posted with a view, it is said, of urging further claims. A detachment of Troops has been, in consequence, ordered to proceed to Chittagong, to dispossess them. The detachment goes, we understand on board the following Ships:

	Officers.	Men.	
The H. C. Ship *Ernaad*, carrying	12	350	3 Companies H. M. 13th Light Inf. & 50 European Artillery.
H. C. Surveying Ship *Research*,	6	200	
Gover-- General's Yatch *Nereide*,	4	100	
Planet Buoy Vessel	2	100	20th Regt. N. I.
Flora & *Sophia*, Pilot Vessels.	4	200	
	28	950	

[*John Bull Oct.* 10,

We understand, that Lieut.-Colonel McCreagh C. B. of H. M's. 13th Light Infantry has been appointed to the general command of the expedition about to proceed to Chittagong with the rank and allowances of a Brigadier. Captain Baker, Assistant Military Secretary to Government, proceeds with the detachment as Political Agent. We believe, that some additions have been made to the strength of the Force about to proceed under Colonel McCreagh's Command, which lead us to imagine, that the affair is of a more serious complexion than was at first contemplated, or that Government intend the Burmas to feel as heavily as they ought the risque they incur by insulting the British Government and disturbing the tranquility of the territory under its protection. To look upon the aggression of the Burmas as an insult which ought to be punished is the utmost notice we think the affair deserves, but no doubt the measures taken by Government are the best calculated effectually to resent this insult and by preventing its recurrence to secure to the unoffending sufferers the protection they are entitled to as dwellers under the powerful auspices of the British Flag

Bengal Hurkaru. October 14, 1223.

Much has been said during the last four days about the expedition to the Chittagong Frontier, and many anticipations have no doubt been formed by those who were appointed to compose it, relative to the circumstances of the struggle in which courage and talent could obtain distinguished dis lay. The grounds of dispute were not much known, but the accounts that had been forwarded from the frontier certainly justified vigorous preparation and a prompt development of power. It turns out, nevertheless, rather contrary to what was expected, but favourably enough for the cause of humanity, that these accounts must have had some coloring, which circumstances did not warrant and which later advices, more precisely descriptive of circumstances regarding the matters in dispute between the parties on the frontier who came to blows, have represented differently. This is proved by the sailing of the expeditionary ships having been countermanded, as it is ascertained that there is really no occasion for their services. We understand that our out post on the frontier which suffered from the attack of the Burmans is considered to have been more in fault than their opponents, so that when strict investigation takes place, the blame may be found to lay differently than has been hitherto supposed.

Beng. Hurkaru Oct. 18,

We have seen an Army List for June, but it contains nothing for our columns which we have not already given, except the death of Lieut Colonel W. Robison, C. B. of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, on the 20th May last, on his passage from Bombay to England.

John Bull, October, 16 1823.

ENGLISH NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JUNE 12, 1823.

RESUMPTION OF CASH PAYMENTS.

Mr. Wodehouse felt no hesitation in declaring that this was a subject which had always appeared to him as one of paramount importance and egregiously misunderstood, and its interest had been considerably increased by the depression in the prices of produce that has followed the return to a metallic currency. He had never been one of that class called Grumblers, nor had he given way to despondency; and he trusted that he should then be pardoned for not joining in the opinions of those who believed and maintained that we had seen the worst, and that things would now mend. In his speech last night, the Noble Marquis (Titchfield) had attributed to him the origin of the term "Equitable Adjustment." It was at a dinner given in the country by the political supporters of the late Mr. Pitt, that he [illegible] his opinion [illegible] witness the termination of [illegible] we had been engaged—had be[illegible] enormous sacrifices which had been [illegible] country—the heavy burthens that had [illegible] called upon it—so thoroughly impressed [illegible] he have been of the great alteration that [illegible] ensue from the alteration in the currency, that he would have sought as much as possible to preserve the general equipoise; he would have been so impressed with the magnitude of the National Debt, and the pressure of taxation, that he would have considered of some arrangement by which the impending evils would have been in some measure avoided. It had always appeared to him (Mr. Wodehouse) that it was open to the House, either by partial repeal of the Property Tax, or by some alteration in the standard of the currency, to have remedied these evils. The House might have adopted either of these measures, or both—they adopted neither, and the country was in consequence reduced to a state of extreme distress which could not have been anticipated. The Noble Marquis had also alluded last night to his (Mrs. W.) reference to the opinions of Mr. H. Thornton—an individual to whose talents and arguments the Right Hon. Gentleman below him, the President of the Board of Trade, had borne testimony. But he felt, that justice could not be done to the opinions either of Mr. Thornton, the late Mr. Horner, or Lord Liverpool, if the circumstances under which these opinions were uttered should not be taken into consideration; and he merely begged the attention of the House to one fact—namely, that since these persons had spoken, the National Debt had increased in the proportion of 34 to 43. To quote the opinion even of Mr. Locke on any subject without reference to the period at which he wrote, would be as unfair as to quote the opinion of a man born before the Deluge upon subjects that had been only since discovered. He was himself perfectly consistent in the opinions that he had expressed; and Mr. Cobbett was the first person who had taken notice of the words "equitable adjustment." He had always, since the appointment to office of the Right Hon. Gentleman before him (Mr. Peel), deemed his accession to the Administration of the Country a matter of congratulation; he trusted he might then be permitted to say, that he believed that Right Hon. Gentleman had not at the period when he introduced his Bill (1819) a clear conception of the measure in which he then engaged. That Bill had brought consequences to the country from which it was now the bounden duty of its framers and supporters to deliver it.—It was true the Hon. Member for Portarlington might say that he ought not to be found fault with, for his system had been rejected by the House; and having heard that it would have produced benefits to the country, he (Mr. W.) lamented that it had not been adopted. But with every possible respect for that Hon. Gentleman he begged leave to say, that it appeared to him that the Hon. Member himself did not appear to have been sufficiently impressed with the importance of the subject. The Hon. Member here referred to the speech of Mr. Ricardo, on the question delivered on the 24th May 1819, contending that the Hon. Gent. had on that occasion taken an erroneous view of the subject, and had left out of view the changes which time had brought about in our circumstances. In a pamphlet, published by the present Lord Liverpool, these changes had been represented as so great, that a man who should have left the country before the late war, and returned to it after peace had been established, would have believed it to be a new creation. The enormous increase of wealth was certainly unparalleled; and and it was equally extraordinary, for it had increased at the same time that taxation had grown from 23 millions to 70 millions. The Hon. Gentleman then referred further to the opinions of the Hon. Member for Portarlington, to the Report of the Agricultural Committee, to the writings of Adam Smith, to the opinions of Henry Thornton and David Jones; and proceeded to defend his own opposition to the resumption of cash payments. The Hon. Gentleman next adverted to the writings of Mr. Locke, whose opinions he quoted at great length. He was aware that he was taking a great liberty with the House by entering into these details; but his only object was the elicitation of truth. He would observe that they had been too much in the habit of taking things upon trust, and positiveness of assertion had been too often made up for want or information. Among the various publications which he had read on this subject, none he had met with had afforded him more edification than the work published by Mr. James. He had felt anxious that that Gentleman should have been examined before the Agricultural Committee. Perhaps he had been the unfortunate cause of his not having been examined, for there had been an indisposition in the Committee to receive his evidence, and like a fool as he was, he (Mr. W.) waived his objection, and Mr. James was not examined, and the country was deprived of the valuable information which it might otherwise have received. Had he been the Chairman of that Committee, he would have caused every man to have been examined who had held forth any project for the relief of the country; for out of the chaos of opinion some practical benefit might have been derived. The House proceeded to combat [illegible]

Jacobinism.
eved that the substitution of a silver stan-
tead of one of gold would be productive
effects. He was aware of the misappre
n to which his opinions, as well as those of
public men, were liable, but he considered
t a person who shrunk from expressing his opi
nions on account of that consideration ought not
to intrude himself in public life. Having seen but
too severely the distresses of agriculture, he might
perhaps speak too warmly. He had seen that
distress in the part of the world with which he
was connected, and he hoped that the distress
which he had seen in his own county would not
be extended to others. The Hon. Member con-
cluded by supporting the motion.

Mr. James said that he had not read Locke or
David Hume on this subject; but he had read
the work alluded to by the Hon. Member of his
namesake, Henry James, who was no relation of
his own. But the writer who had afforded him
the greatest information had been Mr. Cobbett;
and he would say that that eminent author had
thrown more light on the subject than all other
writers conbined. He thought that the Govern-
ment had aided the Bank in executing the most
gross fraud towards its creditors; that the coun-
try had in consequence been inundated with
paper, and that paper, being withdrawn, the re
sumption of cash payments had sunk the value of
property to a most alarming extent. The Go-
vernment thao having worked this mischief ought
to apply a remedy by the rectification of con-
tracts.

Lord Folkestone said, that he was disposed t
distrust the prophecies of the Hon. Member for
Portarlington, because all the former prophecies
of that Hon. Member had failed. When the Bill
of 1819 had pased, that Hon, Member had treat-
ed lightly the difficulties which seemed likely to
arise from the operation of that Bill, and had
told them that before many months had passed
they would look back with wonder on the appre-
hension which had been entertained. From the
time, however, the difficulties of the country had
increased; and so far from thinking that there
was any probability of relief, he thought that, un-
less the House bestirred itself, the distress would
go on increasing. Though it was possible that the
farmer might in time get a remunerating price,
yet a long period would previously elapse. The
increase of the price of corn at present was in
part to be attributed to the increase of the circula-
tion of paper. But the great cause of that increase
had been the diminution of supply. The harvest
of this year was likely to be late, and therefore
the harvest of last year would have to last not 12
but 13 or 14 months. The proposition which he wish-
ed to submit was an addition to the motion of his
Hon. Friend; for as that motion had proposed
to inquire into the consequence of the change of
the currency, the proposition which he meant to
make was to inquire into the most effectual remedy
for the consequences produced by cash payments.
It had been said that an adjustment of contracts
would be a violation of private rights. But he
wished to propose nothing which was irreconcile-
able with equity. It was notorious that a great
revolution in property was now going on. The
Noble Lord on the second bench (Marquis Titch
field) who had yesterday evening delivered a spee-
ch valuable for its promises & for its information
had demonstrated the consequences which were
likely to ensue. The revolution of property was
likely to be more calamitous than any revolution
of Government. The truth was that the revolu-
tion of landed property involved in itself a revo
lution of Government. Who were the persons
likely to be despoiled of their property? The
Peers of the realm. And would not the Constitution
be effectually altered if the House of Peers
was reduced to a house of paupers? He thought
that the present system was leading to a revolu-
tion, and it was to prevent that revolution that he
proposed to the House a measure to rectify the
evils which had resulted from the resumption
of cash payments. Without contending that the
House ought to adopt all the forms of that Act,
he begged the House to recollect that the Com-
mittee appointed by it had, after the labour of
six years, succeeded in affording, notwithstand-
ing the immensity of difficulties which impeded
their progress, to those who had been injured by
that calamity, that satisfaction which their case
demanded. Would not a measure founded on
such a principle be now useful? It was indeed
said that things had come to their level, and that
Agriculturists were now but suffering what the
stockholders had during the former currency.
But, good God! would any Member of that
House now maintain that as the latter had former-
ly suffered from what had been called a robbery,
the former ought now to be robbed in their turn?
The Noble Lord next controverted the principles
on which Mr. Muchel's tables were formed, inas-
much as they were calculated at the rate of fiv
per cent. instead of the real per centage at which
the amount of the interest ought to be calculated.
Notwithstanding the laws which fixed the rate
of interest at five per cent. had during the reig
of Bank-notes been in operation, the real interest
of money had varied then considerably. The
Noble Lord next alluded to the adjustment which
had taken place in the Roman States after the
civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, a measure
which the Hon. Member for Corfe Castle had
[illegible] which, he did not doubt, would
praised, [illegible] Member an advocate for th
render that Hon. [illegible] contracts in Engl nd
equitable adjustment of the [illegible]sts had
— (Laughter.) The distress of agri[illegible]ts
been proved beyond doubt. His Maj ty's

[illegible]ally re[illegible]ed [illegible]er. What was the
meaning of that advice? It was—wait until the
present landholders are ruined—wait until a new
description of men shall have obtained the lands,
and then the latter will pay themselves, while
the former may starve in England, or go to beg
on the Continent. It had some years ago been
contended that the poor of England would be
greatly benefited by the culture of the potator;
but he thought ruin alone could be considered as
the consequence of such a scheme—ruin, of which
the preseut state of Ireland exhibited the strong
est proof. Having but imperfectly stated his opi-
nions to the House, he would conclude by moving
an amendment—That in addition to the matter
proposed to be intrusted to the Committee, the
equitable adjustment of contracts should be ad-
ded.

Mr. Secretary Peel—After the full and repeat-
ed discussion which that subject had undergone
during the last four Sessions of Parliament, he
should consider it an unwarrantable proceeding
on his part to make any preliminary observations;
he would, therefore, proceed directly to address
himself to the question appointed of a Committee
to consider the propriety of effecting an altera-
tion in the system, which the House had repeat-
edly sanctioned—a Committee to take into con-
sideration, 1st, "The changes that have been
made in the value of the currency between the
year 1793 and the present time; 2dly. The
consequences produced thereby upon the money
income of the country derived from its industry."
Of this second consideration, he declared that
he, if a Member of that Committee, could not
understand the meaning. "3dly, The amount
of the public debt and taxes, considered relative-
ly to the money income of the country; and 4thly,
The effect of such changes of the currency upon
the money contracts between individuals." He
would ask, first, if it was probable that a Com-
mittee, if now appointed, could come before
the end of the Session to any determination on a
subject of so multifarious a nature? The unbind-
ing all the contracts for the last 25 years—the
adjustment of all the money concerns of indivi
duals during that period, were enveloped in it.
Would it be wise in the House at so late a period
of the Session, to open again the investigation of
such a subject by granting a Committee, which
it had no less than three times in different Sessions
refused? Its refusal on former occasions did
not, it was true, prevent the alteration of its opi-
nion—but it was not at so late a period of the Ses-
sion that the subject could expect to meet with
encouragement. Would not such a change of
practice prevent all future dependence on the
wisdom of the House? Assuredly it would. He,
for one, could not therefore consent to the ap-
pointment of the Committee.—He would proceed
to argue the subject on its own merits; and as
he had no desire to avoid meeting it fairly, he
thought that he should discuss it with equal can-
dour and justice under the two following head-
—1st. Did the general interests of the community
require the investigation proposed? 2nd. Do
the interests of particular individuals as contra
distinguished from those of the various classes of
the community require it? By the first head—
the general interests of the community—he un-
derstood the manufacturing, the commercial,
and the agricultural classes; did they demand
the purposed investigation? He would examine
them under each particular class. As to the ma-
nufacturing classes, he appealed to the House
and to every Member of it, whether the gloomy
prophecies so long repeated had not been thorough-
ly falsified by the present fortunate state of this
class? Here he could not but stop to make a
few comments upon the desponding tone in which
he terrified prognosticators of evil, those hypo-
chondriacs of the House, had represented the si-
tuation of Great Britain, whose resources, although
they were now a matter of wonder to all the globe,
were spoken of as if in a state of desperation.
He would ask any one to look at the state of the
manufacturing classes, and not to admit that they
were flourishing. He would take some standard in
order to prove the great improvements of the ma-
nufacturing classes. On the 13th of March, the
Hon. and Learned Member for Winchelsea had
brought forward a motion, which he had
most ably supported in an eloquent speech, to
induce the House to take the state of the manu
facturing classes into its most serious considera-
tion. He would take that period as the standard
of distress, and he would compare the then state
of the same places in the manufacturing districts,
as detailed by the Hon. and Learned Member,
with the present state. By the way, he would
observe, that the distress which the Hon. and
Learned Gentleman had commented upon was
admitted to be prior to the enactment of the much
abused Bill of 1819; that distress the Hon. Mem-
ber for Essex could not therefore attribute to the
Bill of 1819. The Hon. and Learned Gentle-
man had in 1817 quoted the opinion of Childe to
prove that the manufacturing and the agricultural
interests were so intimately blended, that one
could not be prosperous without insuring the pros-
perity of the other. Following therefore the ar-
guments of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, he
would endeavour to shew that the state of
the manufacturing districts was such as ought to
insure the prosperity of the agriculturists. In
his able speech in 1817, the Hon. and Learned
Gentleman had stated that not more than
two men in every nine had been in full employ
ment [illegible]. What was the case now? He
(Mr. Peel) had in the beginning of this year
perused statements of the situation of those places
to be laid before him, and he would state the
facts to the House. At Huddersfield the work
ing classes were all well employed; the spinner
were enabled to earn 25s. per week, and the
the poor rates, [illegible]
the pound, in 1822, 8[illegible]
not more than 6s. 8d. In Sheffield [illegible]
rates had been as follows:

In 1820	£36 000
In 1821	35,000
In 1822	19,000

The estimate for 1823 was [illegible] 13,000
being a diminution within the period of four
years of nearly two-thirds. He looked upon
the increase of buildings, when they found in-
habitants, as a proof of the increasing prosperity
of the manufacturers and of the agriculturists;
for the former must then consume the produc
of the latter. Some time ago in Sheffield, there
had been 1600 houses untenanted; now the
buildings were daily on the increase, and all
found inhabitants. Halifax enjoyed the same
advantage. In Birmingham, which by adopting
the argument of the Hon. and learned Member,
he would consider as a specimen of the state of
the iron manufactories, with its population of
84,000 souls, one third of the labouring classes
had been represented by the Hon. Member as
out of employ, and the poor rates had been
from 50 to 60,000l. All were now employed, &
in the small parish of Birmingham alone, there
were 423 houses building, and the poor Rates
had been—

1820	52,000
1821	47,000
1822	20,000

with a prospect of being less this year. Were
not these strong facts to prove the prosperity of
the manufacturing classes?—(*Hear hear!*)—
He would come next to the cotton trade, and to
the great scenes of distress so eloquently descri-
bed by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman at
Manchester and Blackburne. According to the
estimate of the Hon. and Learned Member,
Lancashire contained 500,000 weavers, of whom
the following Calculation had been made from
the average of the earnings of 1000 men per
week:—

In 1800	13s.	In 1816	5s. 4d.
1806	10s.	1817	4-6d.
1822	8s.		

and the distress subsequently had become so
great, that the earnings of a father to support
his family did not amount to more than 3s. 3d.;
so that each person of a family was compelled to
support nature by using half a pound of oatmeal
and a little salt and water. Even so far, accord-
ing to the Honourable and Learned Member,
did the distress go, that many a father who had
been willing to labour during a part of the night
for the support of his children, found himself co-
nliged to retire early to rest, in order to spare
the price of the candle which his work at night
compelled him to use: he could earn only 1½d.
by working during the night, of which a part
went to buy the candle.—(*Hear hear!*)—This
was the situation of the manufacturer there. He
called upon the House to look on that picture,
and on this which he had to present. Now the
Manchester cotton trade was greater than it had
ever been known. It was not said that the pro-
fits of the manufacturer were very large, but all
parties were comfortable. More building was
never going on in that neighbourhood than was
in progress last year. The people were tranquil
and workmen, instead of receiving, as in 1815,
21. per week, or 3s. 3d. as in 1817, were
now paid as follows:—Fine spinners 30s. coarse
spinners got from 20s. cotton weavers, ten shil-
lings; and silk weavers, 16s. per week. The
poor-rates in Manchester amounted in 1820 to
27,000l. in 1821 to 25,000l. but in the first three
quarters of the year 1822, they did not exceed
15,000l. There was now more employment than
ever. In 35 townships, no fewer than 100,000
men were employed. In two years the popula-
tion in these townships had been increased by
8000 persons. Looking at these happy changes,
could any one say that there was any thing in
the present state of our commercial or manufac-
turing interests which made revision of the cur-
rency necessary. The real question for them to
consider was, whether, if the distress alleged
existed, it proceeded from the restoration of a
metallic currency. He admitted that the agri-
cultural interest was in a state of depression,
but he could not admit that the measure of 1816
had any considerable share in producing it. He
would take a proof of this from the speech of the
Hon. Member for Essex (Mr. Western), who
now came forward with this motion. In 1816
that Hon. Gentleman told them that land paid
no rent at all. This was one of his Resolutions
on the subject of agricultural distress at that
time, and it was impossible he could have a
stronger argument to convince that Hon. Gen-
tleman that this depression did not proceed from
the measure of 1819.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He re-
ferred also to a speech of the Hon. and Learned
Gentleman (Mr. Brougham), delivered at the
same period, for a most able exposition of the
causes, altogether extrinsic of the metallic cur-
rency, which operated to the depression of
the agricultural interest. He there pointed out
most clearly how the extensive speculations in
lands, which had brought two millions of acres
into cultivation, which had never been tilled,
must tend that way, as well as the consequent
contraction of the circulating medium, from the
withdrawing of the war expenditure. Let the
House only look to the fall in the price of wheat
in one year long before 1819, as a further proof
of his position. In 1813, for instance, the quar-
ter of wheat was 120s. in January, and in No-
vember following it was 74s. He cited all these
facts to shew that the agricultural interest was
liable to the operation of causes totally unconnected with the change of the standard cur-

more than three
would not desire to tamper with the currency
again for the sake of so small a consideration.
With regard to the Bill of 1819, he still consi-
dered it was the best step that could be taken
under the circumstances. When [illegible]
was whether they should have a new issue of
paper, or make that alteration which would
place matters upon that footing, the separate
from which has caused so many evils to the coun-
try. He admitted that were cases of individ-
ual injustice, but these must yield in impor-
tance to the general good. He would now ad-
dress himself to some of the arguments of the No-
ble Lord opposite (Lord Rickmansworth.) He now
addressed himself to the only remaining point,
viz, "the equitable adjustment of contracts."
With regard to that, he now held the same opi-
nion as he did in 1819. The inevitable conse-
quence of the measure then proposed was a pres-
sure; but still he must say, a pressure over-
balanced by the general advantages which re-
sulted from it. I was asked why object to an
equitable adjustment. He answered, because
it was impracticable. Debtors and creditors
were talked of; who were to settle and deter-
mine the debtors and creditors; for they were
constantly changing; all the interests altered;
the time, the circumstances of each sale and pur-
chase should be made out; and he asked how
was that practicable? The Noble Lord said he
borrowed money when the quarter was only worth
13s. and had been called upon to pay now 20s.
But he (Mr. Peel) said the price varied.
How was the fact to be ascertained—(*Hear*
—He knew not if the Noble Lord agreed or dif-
fered with him as to the mint and market price
of gold, but he supposed he must agree with
him. Why the very difference of these prices
showed the difficulty of now coming to this ques-
tion. It was not since 1819 that the evils had
existed, but since 1814, or at all events since
1816. He marshed with his new ally, the Mem-
ber for Coventry to answer the Noble Lord. All
contracts since 1814 were to be touched; how
could that be? How reconcile that with the
great revolution of property since that period?
A great revolution of property sure set a great
variety of contracts; and how get rid of those?
In fact the Hon. Gentlemen opposite seemed
each to answer the other. The Member for
Essex would do away all contracts since 1793
now it was charged to the alteration in 1816; but
the currency was during this time deteriorated;
and at what time then, he asked, was a difficul-
ty to be met, except as a summer amusement for
the 15th of June 1823? Surely no man in his
senses could contemplate a change in money con-
tracts for nearly thirty years. How limit con-
tracts? Nonsense and dreamers. What line, there-
fore, can be drawn to limit the distinction?
There were two classes of contracts; the one
settled, the other unsettled; who then was to
be believed, the man faithful to his contracts, or
the man who was not? In any the latter was
most entitled to a change. In 1818 and 1820
the public were told by this House that all
contracts were settled; and if they now turned
round and said an alteration was to take place,
no man could know what state he stood with
relation to his fellow man. Losses were sustain-
ed; but how many losses arose from improvident
speculations in agriculture? In all other commodi-
ties, iron, cotton, hemp, all fell in price and
if that were allowed to him, he was satisfi-
ed they a 18s would afford the Noble Lord
a most ample fund of summer amusement. One
other point remained namely, that we were unable
to enter into a war. Suppose he admitted
that in argument, how could the proposed Com-
mittee place them in a different situation? If a
partial change of the standard from 3l. 17s. 10½d.
to 3l. took place, he ask how was it so
alter the resources of this country as to meet a
war? For [illegible] really was, to say the least
of it, somewhat strange. Under all circumstan-
ces he had hear, finding the manufacturers pros-
perous, trade extending, improvement of the
agriculturists; because, denying the competency
of the House to adjust all contracts since 1793,
he offered his decided and unqualified opposition
to the motion for the appointment of a Commit-
tee.

Mr. Huskisson said, he had hoped that the
Hon. Member would have been induced to with-
draw his motion for the Committee upon the same
grounds as the Hon. Member for Somersetshire
had lately done, for similar reasons to those
which must be allowed to exist at present. Had
he not been so pointedly alluded to, he should
not perhaps have troubled them this evening with
the expression of his sentiments. The Noble
Lord who so distinguished himself last night had
said, that unless something were immediately done
to relieve the land owner, the old Aristocracy
of the country must seek an asylum in a foreign
country, there to live on a slender pittance, in-
stead of being the prop and pride of their coun-
try. He had next urged, that unless some such
a plan were adopted, the country would be
deprived of the means of defending its honour
and its interests in case of any hostile aggression
by foreign Powers. He should endeavour to
answer these objections separately. The Hon.
Member for Shrewsbury had stated that the
was a proof of the depreciation of land in the
admitted fact, that six millions of currency du
the period of the war was only equal to
millions of our present currency. If so he
met that argument by observing that rent
risen during the war to double the a
that they were during the peace preceding. The
argument of the Honourable Member for Shrews-

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…ed all … the operation of Mr. P… nied, because the best informed … it was owing to the failure of the potatoe crop last year & this must always be the case in a country which did not attempt to grow any thing else as a crop for the sustenance of its mass of population. The project of the Hon. Member for Essex was objectionable, because it offered no just or fair standard by which he could measure the depreciation which had taken place. Already the corn growers of this country had been protected by Act of Parliament to the amount of a fair remunerating price, namely, 80s. Here he must observe, that the standard by the price of corn was a very varying and fluctuating standard. If the price of corn, for instance, were taken for only 30 years back, it would be found to be constantly varying during that period to a very great extent, whilst the intrinsic value and weight of the currency remained unchanged. The argument founded on the depreciation of the price of land to the amount of 25 or 30 per cent. was a deception altogether, because this very land had risen in rent double within the last 25 years. The House, if it acted fairly, should look at the fundholder in the abstract, and the landholder in the abstract and not as had been done by his Noble Friend and the Hon. Gentleman who contrasted their present situations together. In this way they could not decide fairly between these parties. In a speech he had on a former occasion made on this subject, he had said that he would prefer the settling of a metallic standard to leaving the arrangement of our currency to any 24 Directors of the Bank, let their integrity or ability be what it might. On this subject his opinions were unchanged still. In reply to the Noble Lord, he would ask was it possible that the mortgages on land incurred during years of difficulties would have absorbed the whole rental of the Nobility and Gentry, which might certainly be fairly said to be the aristocracy of the land, though he would not deny that owing to a disposition to provide for younger children, the system of mortgage had deeply involved many, even considerable estates? To talk of an equitable adjustment of contracts was worse than absurd when it was recollected that a Committee sat after the great fire of London to make an equitable adjustment of all claims relative only to 400 acres of ground, and did not finish their adjustment until six years after. Much had been said of the Court of Chancery lately; but if the transactions of the last thirty years were to be now even attempted to be equally adjusted, we should have in every town and village in England more Courts of Chancery than there are public houses, and still the business would never be, in fact could never be in this mode satisfactorily adjusted.—(A laugh.)—A project had been submitted in the speech of his Noble Friend for paying in a clipped or depreciated money the engagements of the State; and amongst others that he (Mr. Huskisson) should be paid the amount of his salary, as a public officer, in this clipped money. This was rather hard on him, because that very salary was less than it was 150 years ago. But this was far too absurd an expedient. It would be better at once to get rid of the excess paid (if any were paid) to public officers, by voting that their salaries should be diminished. This would be candid, and might be fairly met. As to the depreciation of our currency, he had always admitted that there was a diminution in the value of the currency of the period alluded to. But as well might they inquire into the diminution of the value of money in any district, because the Bank of England or any number of country banks had been opened in the vicinity; and move that a standing Committee should be appointed to superintend the fluctuation of the value of money. Locke too had been quoted erroneously, because he had said, and every Statute since Elizabeth's time had legislated on the same principle, that the standard being once fixed should never on any account be departed from. He conceived that the conduct pursued with respect to the ten millions advanced by the Bank had in no respect altered the state of the currency, which should be referred to other causes, which had been already enumerated. He contended that the prices of all articles in which the Agriculturist was interested had decreased in proportion to the decrease of the price of land. In reply to the assertion that the energies of this country were sapped beyond the possibility of ever supporting its honour or interests, should its honour or interest point out to us the expediency of going immediately to war, he should once for all observe, that the best refutation of this absurdity lay in referring to the amount of taxes which the House had, since the peace, taken off the shoulders of the people of this country.—(*Hear, hear!*)—That amount possibly many would be astonished to hear consisted of no less than 25 millions sterling. A country which had borne, and could bear, so great an amount of taxation beyond that which it now sustained might go to war for any justifiable purpose at any moment it pleased. In fact it might be said very fairly and without exaggeration, that this country could in that event raise a larger surplus of taxation for such an object above its present revenue, than all the countries or Governments of Europe could do altogether. It was with great satisfaction he heard his Noble Friend (the Marquis of Titchfield) speak as he did on the subject. He hoped what had occurred would be a warning never more to tamper with the currency of the country. His great objection to the Committe was, that it might create an impression that they were again to tamper with that currency.

… cons… of … question. The Hon. Member … the motion.

Mr. Attwood supported the motion. He contended that taxes and salaries should be reduced in proportion to the increase in the value of the currency. The present standard was not the actual one. The standard established by Mr. Peel's Bill differed from the old one to the amount of 5l. per cent. The Hon. Member spoke at considerable length in support of the motion. We regret that the lateness of the hour prevents us from giving his speech.

Mr. Western said, he would waive his right of reply at that late hour of the night.

The House then divided

For the motion.....27
Against it.....96
Majority against the motion.....—69

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a Quarter to Three O'Clock.

CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 6.

The Regius Professorship of Greek is now vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. J. H. Monk, D. D. Dean of Peterborough. The electors are, the Vice-chancellor, the Master and two Seniors of Trinity, the Provist of King's and the Masters of St. John's and Christ Colleges.

Mr. John Wilder, of King's colleges, was on Saturday last admitted a Fellow of that Society.

The Rev. George Lillie Wodehouse Fauqueir, B. A. of Pembroke Hall, has been instituted to the vicarage of Bacton, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Hon. John Wodehouse and Charlotte Laura his wife.

The Rev. Edward Postle, B. A. was on Friday last instituted to the Rectory of Coluey, Norfolk, on the presentation of J. Postle, Esq.

The Rev. George Smalley, M. A. was last week instituted to the Vicarage, of Debanham, Sufford, on the presentation of Lord Henniker.

On Sunday se'night Richard A. Musgrave, S. C. L. of Trinity College, was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Oxford; and Wm. Pashley, B. A. of St. John's College, was ordained Priest by the Bishop of Gloucester.

The Master and Seniors of Trinity College have determined to enlarge the buildings of that splendid foundation, by the erection of a spacious quadrangle on the site of the present offices, and stables. Accommodation will thus be afforded within the walls of the College, for a considerable number of those students who are now compelled to lodge in the town. The estimated expense of the undertaking is about 40,000*l.*, and it is proposed to raise part of the sum by subscription, and the remainder by loan. We understand it has been agreed, "that it be a condition of the subscription, that the rents of a number of the sets of the new apartments, bearing the same proportion to their whole number, as the money subscribed shall bear to the whole cost of the undertaking, be appropriated to the augmentation and improvement of the ecclesiastical benefices in the patronage of the Society, through the medium of Queen Anne's bounty, or otherwise; and to the establishment of a Domus Fund, to be applied, from time to time in aid of any extraordinary and extensive reparation or improvement of the College." The College, in the name of the "Master, Fellows, and Scholars," has contributed 2000*l.*; and benefactions have been received from many of the individual members of the Society. The subscriptions already amount to nearly 5000*l.*

Rev. A. Goode.—The Rev. A. Goode, jun. is appointed one of the Chaplains of the Hon. East India Company, on the Bombay station.

Scottish Churches.—We have had frequent occasions to notice and to applaud the progress that has been made in the erection of Sacred Edifices for the service of the established Church of England; and we are happy to perceive, that the members of the Scotch Church resident in London are not backward in the same good work. By an advertisement in our front page, it will be seen that the Scottish Congregation, under the pastoral care of the Rev. E. Irving, have resolved to build a new Church by subscription, for the purpose of accommodating greater numbers than can find room in the building they now occupy, the Caledonian Church in Cross street, Hatton Garden. The site intended to be chosen by this Congregation, we understand, will be in a central part of the Metropolis, including in the sphere of its comprehension more especially the Northern, Western, and central districts. On the other hand, the congregation under the Ministry of the Rev. J. Cromble, are engaged in a similar undertaking in the Eastern district, more especially with a view to afford religious aid to the Scottish Seamen frequenting the port of London. Both plans solicit and deserve public encouragement. They naturally invoke first the aid of Scotchmen; but numerous natives of England will, no doubt, feel themselves interested to promote measures so conducive to the general interests of Religion.

LORD COCHRANE'S FAREWELL LETTER.

To the Captains and Officers of the Navy of Chili.
(Abstract)

GENTLEMEN. As I am now about to take my leave of you, at least for a time, I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction at the cheerful manner in which the service has been carried on; the unanimity which has praveiled and the zeal which on all trying occasions you have shown; these have compensated me for the difficulties which I have had to contend with and which I am confident have been such as never presented themselves in any other service. Your patience and perseverance under privations of all kinds are such as Chili had no right to expect, and such no other country experienced even from its own subjects. In all maritime States the strictest attention to the necessities of officers and men, regularity of pay ad edequate rewards for services, are deemed necessary as incitements to perseverance and the achievement of effective heroic exploits, but our exertions and performances have been independent of all these inducements.

Gentlemen, by our united exertions the naval power of the enemy in these seas, though superior to our own, has been annihilated, and the commerce of the Pacific is every where carried on un-

… that … services have not been sullied by an act of illegality or impropriety on our part, that while you have asserted the rights of Chili, and maintained and confirmed her independence, you have so conducted yourselves as uniformly to preserve the strictest harmony and good fellowship with the officers of the ships of war of all neutral States. The services which you have rendered to Chili, will, however, be better appreciated at a future period, when the passions which now actuate individuals shall cease to influence, and when your honourable motives shall no longer be felt as a reproach, by those whose selfishness has withheld the rewards of your fidelity, and whose jealousy has denied you even the official expression of public approbation. In taking my leave of you & them, I have only to add, that if I have not been able to evince my gratitude so fully as I ought, it has not been owing to any deficiency of zeal, but to circumstances over which I had no control.

Valparaiso, Jan. 10. COCHRANE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANTICIPATIONS.—Mr. Colden, of New York, in a recent speech in the House of Representatives, on the bill for occupying the mouth of Colombia, made the following remarks:—

Sir, I do verily believe, that in twenty years, and if not in twenty in fifty years, a person setting out from London to go to India, will find New York, Albany, and Sandusky, post towns on his road. By pursuing, continually, nearly a west course, he will cross the Atlantic, reach Albany—follow the New York canal—embark on Lake Erie—pass throw the Ohio canal—and pursue the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, to the foot of the rocky mountains, over which he will traverse a turnpike of only seventy five miles, which will bring him to the waters of the Colombia; upon these he will reach the Pacific, and from thence he will cross a ferry to the Asiatic continent; a ferry of some two or three thousand miles, I admit, but one which, in inference to steam boat navigation, for which those seas are particularly adapted, would be no more than so many hundred miles would have been some few years since. By pursuing this course, the traveller will have about one hundred and twenty degrees of longitude to traverse. Whereas, if he proceeded east from London, he could not reach the eastern coast of Asia, without traversing 240 degrees of longitude; and if he pursued the usual route, by doubling either of the capes, to the difference of longitude must be added the degress of latitude he must necessarily twice pass over. Is it not reasonable then to suppose, that at some period, not very remote, the eastern trade may be pursued in the course I have designated; and will not the measure, which is contemplated by the bill, accelerate the arrival of that period? Sir, I am aware that by many these will be considered as extravagant and visionary ideas. But, let me ask, are they more extravagant than it would have been, only ten years ago, to have predicted that the waters of the great lakes would be emptied into the Atlantic at New York; that the course of the Hudson would be turned, and part of her waters sent to seek the ocean through the gulf of St. Lawrence; that by artificial means this great continent would be divided into islands, the borders of which are more extensive than all the shores of Europe, and these islands infinitely better adapted to navigation and commerce than if they were surrounded by oceans?'—*Baltimore Patriot.*

FROM A GLASGOW PAPER.

ESSAY ON COLD PUNCH,

DEDICATED TO——

Let no man ever talk of Glasgow that has not tasted Glasgow cold punch. Greek wine was nothing to it; and Falernian, a mere drug. It is the prime potation! a hundred times have we seen it push the port and sherry from the table—ay, Madeira itself, even in the zenith of its popularity, has been compelled to retire before it—while imperial claret, introduced mid way the feast, has been only able to maintain a short-lived, disputed sway, resigning, at last, to its more favoured rival, the sceptre of universal empire.

Cold punch may be called the wine of Glasgow—for want of a more honourable title. Nectar would certainly be a better name for it—for we know not the earthly beverage we would liken it to; but then, again, we are too fastidious to class so substantial a good with any thing merely imaginary. We are content, then, to borrow of the vine a name for it—though neither that of France nor Spain, nor Portugal—nor yet of the far Indies, can compare with it in richness. To those who have never bathed their lips in this enchanting beverage, it shall be permitted to know, that it is a compound of five ingredients, viz, rum, sugar, lemon juice, lime-juice, and water. *Nota bene.*—Of all these, the lime-juice seems to be the finishing and characteristic principle. To procure it, we have seen the waiters of a Tavern despatched in two or three different directions. Let but a man take half-a-dozen limes out of his pocket and lay them upon a table, and if there is an eye in the company that doesn't sparkle, be sure the owner is a wight too dull of soul to be a punch-drinker.—Well; we have given the ingredients, and, with them, the *uninitiated* must be content. Their proportions is a question of deep calculation; and that, under the guidance of a taste refined by the results of reiterated experiment through a long series of years; so that few, very few, are the gifted connoisseurs that can combine them in perfection. Happy the man who can do so! Wherever he sits, is the head of the feast—whoever is the host, he is the Lord of the Bowl;—a seat near him is something to be scrambled for—all degrees and orders doff the cap of reverence to him—from the Deacon to the Lord-Provost, there is not a man but is his satellite—to dispute his ladle with him would be as overt an act of high treason, as to wrest a sceptre from an Emperor.

Only ascertain that a man is a drinker of cold punch, and you may shake him by the hand, at once, for a good fellow. Nothing ascetic can ever consort with it—it likes the open, laughing heart, and nourishes it—it is the proper beverage of good-humour, which it keeps fresh and bright to the last ladle-full. Your toddy is a riotous wrangling liquor. It is remarkable what *sprees* and *shines* are born of it in a twelvemouth—but cold punch it the kindliest drink alive—its elements have so equal an affinity with mirth and sedateness, that from six o'clock in the evening till twelve at midnight, the one will keep the other in a state of perfect equipoise—unless there be some tyro in the … The mere to… taste too vitiated to … it; for it sma… the spirit, but rather disguises it; whence … only a kindly, but refined and delicate … and then, as to headach or nausea, nothing … kind can follow it—for it incorporates … whole system, so that you feel its genial influence … to the very toes and finger-ends—an invaluable … racteristic! In short, it has not a stagger or a reel in it, except with Englishmen, or Edinburgh young gentlemen, upon their first visit to Glasgow.

To complete the catalogue of its virtues, cold punch is as salubrious as it is pleasant, delicate, and innocent. If you see a man with the roses of youth laughing under the snows of age, lay any wager you like that he is a cold punch drinker, and you'll win it. Why, a year or two ago, the practitioners of Edinburgh, one and all, declared open war against it, doubtless from the alarming decrease in the number of their Glasgow patients. It was said that they had not one consultation for ten that they used to have;—nothing could equal their panic—that of the French Uitras is a mere joke to it. No species of calumny, no term of vituperation, that they did not heap upon cold punch;—not a disease that they did not trace to it;—they endeavoured to carry the alarm into every department of the human body—the liver and the lungs, the stomach and the heart, the brain and the nerves, were alternately admonished and threatened, entreated and given over, on account of it. But, it is said, a famous Chymist undertook to analyse it; which had the natural effect of allaying the uproar, and of placing the virtues of cold punch in a more illustrious point of view than they had ever stood in before. In fact, it is the crucial of health, which preserves it where it is, and restores it where it is not: and how can it be otherwise, when it is wit to the head, laughter to the heart, and vigour to the body? There is no denying that there are men who excel in all these respects without ever tasting cold punch; but show us the man that *with* tasting it, is ever deficient in any of them—unless he be indeed a *gone* man, one that is next thing to a job for the undertaker; or, as we said before, an ascetic mortal—sour ground that no culture can sweeten or fertilize.

You may know a cold punch-drinker by half-a-dozen different signs. Take him into a fruiterer's, and he will begin to handle the lemons, though all the riches of Paradise besides were piled upon the counter. Walk past a china-shop with him, and a bowl in the window, brings him to a dead stand. If in a ramble into the country, you happen to pass by a spring, he wishes it within a dozen yards of ——street. Talk of a wine and spirit merchant, and though you were just praising his champaign, he will ask you, what you think of his rum? Set him down to tea, and he blesses the inventor of refining sugar by steam. Watch him after dinner, and he can hardly sit in his chair, for the fidgets, a ter the sixth glass of wine. These are a few of the cardinal points by which you may find him; and, once found, as you love a good fellow and good cheer, part not with him, but take him home to dinner with you—it is worth the expense of boarding him a week, to get him to make you a single bowl of cold punch.

Over the door of a house in a village in the West of England, is hung a board with this inscription:—"Schooling for little boys and girls at 2d. per week; *them as larns manners pays 2d. more.*

Affinity of the Turkish and Scottish Dialects.—A Turk, several years ago, made his appearance in Edinburgh, in the costume of his country. Such a spectacle being a great novelty in the gude town, he was generally attended by a crowd of boys, who amused themselves by pestering him. With these he usually got in a passion, and turning fiercely round would address them by the most opprobrious name in his vocabulary, "*Giaour—Giaour.*" (Infidel.) While in one of those moods, an old Scotchman took pity on him and joined, as he thought, in his expostulation—"Fie, lads, dinna fath the puir body sae---do as he een bids ye---do *gie owr---gie owr.*"---(give over)

A man who wished to pass one of the barriers of Paris in 1793, was required to give his name, &c. to the persons on duty. "I am Monsieur le Marquis de St. Cyr."—"Citizen; there are no Monsieurs now."—Very well, then le Marquis de St. Cyr."—"You ought to know, citizen, that there are neither nobles, titles, nor marquisats."—"In that case, de Saint Cyr, if you please."—"De is not used now."—"Then say simply, Sant Cyr."—"Ah! but all Saints, you know, have been abolished."—"Well' if it must be o, write Cyr."—"No, citizen, there are no longer any Sires" (the pronounciation is the same). Thus piece by peice the unfortunate Marquis was stripped by the revolution till he found himself at the barrier of Paris without a name.

A RARE PATRIMONY.—A young man of Nuremberg, (says the journal of that city), who had no fortune, requested a lawyer a friend of his, to recommend him to a family, where he was a daily visitor, and where there was a handsome daughter, who was to have a large fortune. The lawyer agreed; but the father of the young lady, who loved money, immediately asked what property the young man had. The lawyer said he did not exactly know, but he would inquire. The next time he saw his young friend, he asked him if he had any property at all. No, replied he. Well, said the lawyer, would you suffer any one to cut off your *nose* if he should give you 20,000 dollars for it? (What an idea!) Not for all the world! 'Tis well, replied the lawyer, I had a reason for asking. The next time he saw the girl's father, he said, I have inquired about this young man's circumstances; he has indeed no ready money, but he has a jewel, for which, to my knowledge, he has been offered, and he refused, 20,000 dollars. This induced the old father to consent to the marriage, which accordingly took place; though it is said that in the sequel he often shook his head, when … of the jewel.

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